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THE Cotton SITUATION

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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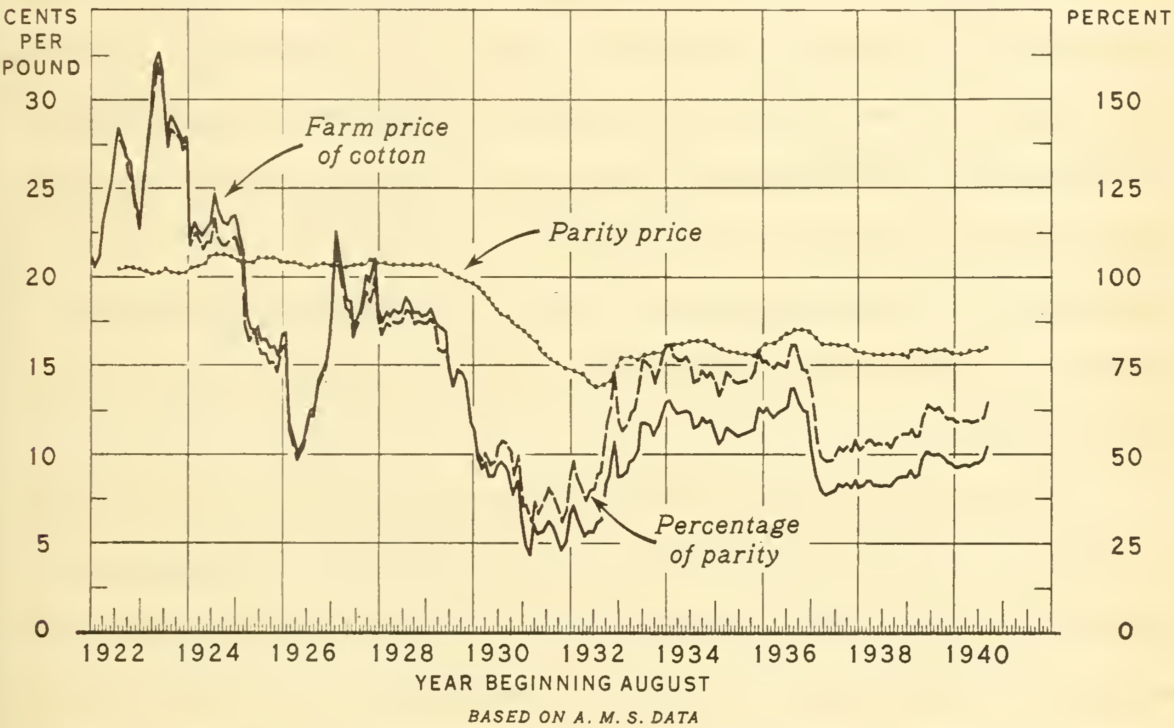
COTTON: PRICE RECEIVED BY FARMERS, PARITY PRICE, AND PRICE RECEIVED AS PERCENTAGE OF PARITY, UNITED STATES, 1922-40



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 39190 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS IN THE 1941-42 SEASON ARE LIKELY TO AVERAGE A HIGHER PERCENTAGE OF PARITY THAN IN ANY OF THE PAST 12 YEARS BECAUSE OF MANDATORY LOANS OF 85 PERCENT OF PARITY. THE "PARITY PRICE" FOR COTTON IS THAT PRICE WHICH WILL EQUAL IN PURCHASING POWER THE AVERAGE PRICE RECEIVED BY FARMERS FOR COTTON FROM AUGUST 1909 TO JULY 1914. THE PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS FOR COTTON VARY MORE FROM MONTH TO MONTH AND FROM YEAR TO YEAR THAN DO PRICES PAID BY FARMERS, INCLUDING INTEREST AND TAXES, AND HENCE MORE THAN DO PARITY PRICES. NOT SINCE JULY 1928 HAS THE FARM PRICE OF COTTON EQUALED OR EXCEEDED PARITY.

THE COTTON SITUATION

Summary

It is now estimated that the world agricultural cotton crop for the 1940-41 season will be approximately 29.7 million bales produced from 75-1/2 million acres. This production estimate is 800,000 bales, or 2.8 percent, larger than the estimate for the preceding season and 1.3 million bales above the average for the period 1930-39. With the exception of 1936 and 1937, this is the largest production on record. The largest absolute gains over 1939-40 occurred in the United States which increased 749,000 bales or 6.3 percent; India which rose 705,000 bales or 17.0 percent; and China which gained 471,000 bales or 25.0 percent. Russia which had a decline in production of 1 million bales or 25 percent, and Argentina where the reduction is 135,000 bales or 37 percent, show the largest losses from last season's level.

The 1940-41 acreage of cotton is estimated at 75-1/2 million acres, an increase of 3-1/2 million (4.9 percent) over 1939-40. The harvested acreage of cotton in the United States in 1940 was 23,861,000 acres. This was slightly larger than in 1939 but 24 percent below the 1930-39 average. In India the 1940-41 acreage was 1-1/2 million acres (7 percent) above that of the preceding year.

During the month ended May 26 the 10-market price of Middling 15/16 inch cotton advanced almost 2 cents per pound and on May 26 established a new high of 13.00 cents for the period since July 1937. This price rise is largely attributable to anticipation of the mandatory loan of 85 percent of parity on the 1941 crop. Under the stimulus of the rising prices, which have advanced about 3-3/4 cents from the season's low of 9.27 cents in

mid-October, large quantities of Government loan cotton have been repossessed. Repossessions since April 1 total over 1 million bales, including nearly 240,000 bales of 1938 loan cotton and 800,000 bales of 1940 loan cotton. Approximately one-fifth of the small 1939 loan stocks were redeemed during the same period. In view of the assurance of a 1941 loan rate somewhat higher than the prevailing market price, many farmers who still own their loan cotton may hold in hope of obtaining a still higher price at a later date despite the fact that they now have a substantial equity in their cotton.

Consumption during April totaled 920,000 bales. This exceeded the record March consumption by 66,000 bales and was 48 percent above April 1940. Consumption for the 9 months, August-April, totaled just under 7 million bales compared with slightly under 6 million bales for the corresponding period last season. The higher level of consumption this season is due to large Government purchases of raw cotton and cotton textiles, and increased private demand accompanying the higher levels of industrial production and consumer incomes. The increased number of mills working on week-ends or adding additional shifts contributed to a higher daily consumption rate in April and resulted in a seasonally adjusted index of cotton consumption of 156 percent of the 1935-39 average, a gain of 9 points over the previous record established in March.

The cloth market was relatively active with sales above production from the last week in April until the middle of May. More recently trade sources report textile offerings have been quite limited and many buyers have been unable to place orders. The backlog of unfilled orders is sufficiently large, however, to insure a continued high level of consumption well into next season. The prices of cotton cloth continued to advance in April and early May.

During April 74,000 bales of cotton were exported from the United States, of which 21,000 went to China, 19,000 to Canada, and 11,000 to Japan. This makes a total of 904,000 bales for the first three-fourths of the current season, a reduction of 84 percent from a year ago and 81 percent from the average for the period 1935-39.

-- May 31, 1941

PRICES

BACKGROUND.- Most of the time since 1929, when the United States Government through the Federal Farm Board made the first price-supporting loans on cotton, Government loans or prospective loans have had an important influence on domestic cotton prices. During the past few months this influence probably has been greater than ever before. This resulted from the consideration and final passage of legislation making mandatory for the 1941 season a loan equal to 85 percent of the "parity" price. This compares with a 1940 loan only a little above the minimum of 52 percent of "parity" required under previous legislation. In the 6 other years since 1933 in which there have been Government loans the basic loan rates for Middling 7/8" cotton have been from about 52 to 74 percent of the parity price existing at the time the loan rate was announced. In April this year the parity price of cotton was 16.00 cents. At this level of parity the average 1941 loan rate would be about 13.6 cents.

Prospective 1941 loans raise prices 3-1/2 cents above 1940 loan rate

For some time prior to the passage by Congress, about the middle of May, of legislation requiring a 1941 loan of 85 percent of parity the prospects for its passage resulted in sharp advances in cotton prices. These and further subsequent gains accounted for an advance of 1.98 cents during the month ended May 26. The average ten-market price for Middling 15/16" of 13.00 on May 26 was the highest since the end of the 1936-37 season and about 3-3/4 cents per pound above the 1940 loan level. It was also about 3-5/8 cents above the prices prevailing in October, when prices in the ten markets averaged approximately the same as the loan rate for Middling 15/16". The price received by farmers for their cotton on April 15 was 10.45 compared with an average price of Middling 15/16" in the ten markets of a little over 11 cents. If the price received by farmers since that date advanced by the same amount as the ten-market price of Middling 15/16" the farm price during the last part of May was about 12-1/3 cents. This is about 77 percent of the April parity farm price of 16.00 cents per pound and 1.3 cents less than 85 percent of the April parity level of 13.6 cents, tables 2, 3, 4, and 9.

The exact loan rate for a given quality and location under the new legislation has not yet been determined. Last year the loan rates varied according to quality and location and presumably the same will be true again this year. Should the location differentials be the same as in 1940 - which is not necessarily to be expected - the rate for a given quality would vary by as much as 3/4 cent from one area or point to another. Similarly, the rate in a given area or market for Middling 7/8" would be about 1/4 cent less than that for Middling 15/16". Furthermore, with each additional change of one point in the index of prices paid by farmers, including interest and taxes, the parity price will change nearly 1/8 cent per pound. If the loan rates should be based on parity prices as of July or August, they might be as much as 1/2 cent higher or lower than if based on parity for April. Under the stimulus of prospective higher loans on the 1941 crop, futures prices at New York made advances from 2.07 to 2.30 cents per pound during the month ended May 26. The greatest gains occurred in new crop contracts, which sold for as much as 13.43 cents, compared with the New York spot price of 13.63 cents for Middling 15/16" cotton on the same date.

Since the Liverpool Cotton Exchange closed March 31 it is no longer possible to get prices of the various major growths of cotton in any one foreign market.

The price of Indian cotton at Bombay has gained 2/3 cent in the last month and on May 23 was quoted at 6.70 cents per pound, table 1. Except for one week in March, this is the highest since December. However, it is still materially below the 1939-40 average of 8.13 cents per pound. Brazilian cotton at Sao Paulo was quoted on May 23 at 6.52 cents. This was about 0.12 cent below the level a month earlier and 2-1/2 cents below the 1939-40 average. With prices in the United States having increased much more than prices in India and Brazil the indications are that recent changes have favored the use of foreign growths. However, there may have been changes in transportation costs and available shipping space sufficient to influence materially comparative prices of these growths in import markets. At least these factors together with relative foreign exchange rates and local supply and demand conditions frequently prevent price changes in export markets from being accompanied by comparable changes in import markets.

EXPORTS

BACKGROUND.- During approximately the last 100 years exports of cotton from the United States have almost invariably constituted from 40 to 80 percent of the season's crop. This was true each season from the Civil War period through 1936-37. From 1918 to 1937 annual domestic exports ranged between approximately 5 and 11 million bales of cotton, and despite the downward trend of recent years averaged 6.3 million bales for the 10 years ended July 1940. Prior to the outbreak of the present war the trend in exports from foreign countries was sharply upward, particularly during the last several years of the period. Increased exports from Brazil and a number of smaller exporting countries accounted for most of this increase, even though exports both from India and Egypt in 1936-37 were at or very near record levels.

Exports of American and foreign cotton have been greatly reduced since the outbreak of the present European war. Military blockades, limited shipping facilities, and import restrictions by foreign Governments have been largely responsible for this decline. These factors, plus the relatively high domestic market prices, have resulted in the restriction of exports from the United States much further than those from most other countries.

Unfavorable outlook for exports of American cotton

As previously indicated, prices of Brazilian cotton at Sao Paulo declined 1/8 cent during the past month, and prices of Indian cotton at Bombay advanced about 2/3 cent, while almost phenomenal advances occurred in domestic prices of American cotton. Except for possible offsetting developments in exchange rates or transportation facilities, such changes in the price relationships in export markets, if maintained, would encourage importers to purchase larger proportions of the relatively cheaper growths and smaller proportions of American. This would be a natural development unless proportionate advances in the price of foreign cotton occur to offset the advances in the price of American cotton attributable to the 85 percent of parity loans. Even if there were no price disparities, it is unlikely that American exports would be as large as formerly due to the generally low level of consumption in most foreign countries. Shipping and exchange difficulties resulting largely from the wars in Europe and Asia have also tended to keep foreign trade in cotton at a minimum. There are, however, several factors which may partially offset the effects of these conditions.

One such factor is the particular character of American cotton which makes it especially suitable for certain uses. This was an important factor for many years. However, improved technology has widened the variety of uses to which certain kinds of cotton can advantageously be put. Then too, the production of a kind of cotton which is essentially similar to American has been rapidly expanded in Brazil. There is, therefore, little chance that the particular character of American cotton will be effective in preventing more than a small part of the shift to other growths resulting from the price differences. An example of how a country may shift from one growth to another is found in Canada, where mills are now turning to Brazil for about two-thirds of their requirements of cotton whereas formerly the United States supplied over 90 percent of their needs. This shift was occasioned by the relative cheapness of Brazilian cotton in terms of American. With the prospects for an even wider price disparity next season, Canada and other countries may shift even more to other growths if shipping space can be obtained.

The volume and nature of shipping space on ocean runs also may be an offsetting factor. This takes two forms, one of which relates to the volume of available shipping space from exporting points to consuming countries, the other to the charge for shipping space. This season, for example, the relative scarcity of space from Brazil to the Orient has prevented larger Brazilian shipments to the area and perhaps has caused American exports to be larger than they otherwise would have been. Recently, it has been

reported that some of the northbound ships which have been transporting Brazilian cotton for Canadian use may not be available next season. This may result in larger American exports to Canada despite the price disparity. This and similar developments which may become more intense as the war progresses could work to the relative advantage of American cotton compared with foreign. A number of factors contributed to the low level of American exports this season. One of these is the generally low level of consumption in many countries. Except in the United States, India, and Canada, where consumption this season is at record levels, the consumption in most other manufacturing countries is greatly restricted. In continental Europe consumption is, of course, restricted by the inability to import raw cotton. In Japan consumption has been restricted by lack of outlets for mounting stocks of textiles. In the United Kingdom the need to conserve shipping space and to divert labor and other productive resources to the making of munitions has resulted in a declining level of cotton consumption. All of these are attributable directly or indirectly to the present European and Asiatic wars.

Many nonproducing countries have curtailed imports to a greater extent than consumption. This is purely a short-run phenomenon made possible by utilizing the fairly large stocks of raw cotton on hand at the time of the intensification of hostilities. These stocks are being rapidly depleted, so consumption must be still further curtailed unless imports are increased. In any case, large world supplies of raw cotton will be competing for smaller than normal foreign markets.

American exports during April totaled 74,000 bales, making a total of 904,000 bales for the first three-fourths of the current season (table 5). During the first 9 months of this season exports to Europe, including the United Kingdom, declined 86 percent from last season's level. Likewise, exports to the Orient declined 87 percent and to countries in the Western Hemisphere 56 percent. Russia took no cotton last season but has taken 139,000 bales to date this season. Canada is the only other one of the 6 countries taking as much as 30,000 bales this season whose takings constitute as much as 20 percent of their corresponding level last season. All of the exports this season have been to countries which last season accounted for two-thirds of our exports, but even these have taken less than one-fourth of their corresponding figures a year ago.

With the British Government the sole importer of cotton into the United Kingdom and with 87,000 bales of barter cotton still remaining in this country on May 1, it is very doubtful that any important commercial shipments of American cotton to the United Kingdom will be made before the remainder of the barter cotton is shipped. At the level of shipments which has prevailed during the last 5 months, this might be as late as November. It is significant, however, that British stocks of raw cotton are now apparently very low. This might result in increased imports despite the recent restrictions in consumption.

Peru exported a total of 226,000 bales (500 lb. gross weight) during the first 9 months of this season, a reduction of only 12 percent from last season's level. One important shift which has occurred this season has been the growing importance of Japan as a customer for Peruvian cotton. Formerly

the United Kingdom accounted for about half of Peru's exports, but this season Japan has taken 144,000 bales compared with only 26,000 bales during the corresponding period last season.

One of the lesser, though fairly important, exporting countries is the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. This country, like Brazil, is one of the few countries whose exports are larger this season than a year ago. Through March, exports from that country totaled 154,000 bales of 478 lb. net weight or nearly twice the 80,000 bales a year ago. Last season exports from the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan included 33,000 bales to India and 18,000 bales to the United Kingdom. This season they included 62,000 bales to India and 87,000 bales to the United Kingdom. Exports from Egypt through April totaled 507,848 bales, a reduction of 64 percent from a year ago.

DEMAND AND CONSUMPTION

BACKGROUND.- Domestic cotton consumption averaged 6.9 million bales per year for the 5 seasons 1935-39. This season, however, the national defense program with its direct Government purchases of cotton textiles and its effects on consumer incomes, industrial production, and generally improved business activity, will play a large part in raising consumption to a level much above the previous high of almost 8 million bales. The low level of cotton consumption in most foreign countries stands out in sharp contrast with the favorable domestic consumption situation. The present European and Asiatic wars have cut off some countries from their sources of raw cotton, some from their markets for textiles, and in some so increased the demands on limited shipping space, foreign exchange, and labor and power resources that cotton consumption has been sharply curtailed.

United States consumption over 1 million bales ahead of last season

The 920,000 bales of cotton consumed domestically in April exceeded the record March consumption by 66,000 bales and exceeded that of April 1940 by 48 percent. Consumption for the 9 months, August-April, totaled 6,995,000 bales to exceed by slightly more than 1 million the near-record consumption during the corresponding period last season.

Government purchases of cotton textiles for military and relief purposes have been an important factor contributing to the record cotton consumption this season. Another important factor has been the Department of Agriculture's Cotton Mattress Programs through which 290,000 bales of low-grade cotton have been distributed since the beginning of the season for use by low-income and relief families. Improved business activity and larger consumer incomes resulting in large part from the national defense program are also reflected in a greatly expanded civilian demand for cotton textiles.

The increase in production which occurred in April is attributable in part to the additional working day during April. Other factors include the increase in the number of mills adding additional shifts and the number of

mills operating on weekends. The higher daily consumption rate during April is reflected in the advance of 9 points in the Federal Reserve Board's seasonally adjusted index of cotton consumption, which rose from the March record of 147 to a new high of 156 percent of the 1935-39 average. The index of spindle activity also advanced from 116.7 in March to 119.6 in April, compared with 92.0 in April 1940. This index is based on activity of 80 hours per week.

Following a period of feverish selling, sales of unfinished cotton textiles were exceeded by production from the last week in March until the last week of April. Since that time, however, sales have been reported at about 1-1/2 to 2 times production. This has further expanded the volume of unfilled orders, which were already sufficient to assure a continuing high level of consumption well into next season.

Wholesale cloth prices continued their advance in April and May. The average wholesale price of 17 constructions of gray goods advanced from 28.90 cents in March to 31.05 cents in April. The largest advances occurred in sheetings, which made advances of 2.99 cents. Trade reports indicate that the average for May will be still higher. Manufacturers' average gross margin on the 17 constructions increased from 18.17 cents in March to 19.81 cents in April. This is the highest level in the 16 years for which the margins on these constructions are available. While data for May are not yet available, it appears probable that the sharp advance in raw cotton prices tended to offset the increase in cloth prices, thereby preventing a corresponding increase in the average manufacturers' gross margin.

Reorganization of British cotton textile industry still in progress

During early May it was reported that the concentration of the spinning section of the British cotton textile industry was about half accomplished and that some progress was being made in the concentration of the weaving section. By July it was thought that the reorganization of the spinning section would be completed. It has been reported that mills are reluctant to accept new orders because of the uncertainty as to whether or not they will be allowed to continue operating. In view of the decline in production in recent months, production in the near future apparently may be confined to essential Government requirements, highly selective export trade, and bare minimum requirements for the civilian population.

Between August 1 and March 14, 1,486,000 bales of cotton were reported delivered to Lancashire spinners. Of this amount 566,000 bales (38 percent) were American cotton. During the same period last season deliveries totaled 1,902,000 bales, of which 906,000 bales (47 percent) were American. American cotton thus suffered a decline of 38 percent compared to only 8 percent for foreign cotton.

Chinese and Manchurian cotton consumption totaled 122,000 bales during April for the second successive month. It is reported that the Chinese mills in the Shanghai area may soon reduce consumption materially below their present level of about 85 percent of capacity. Japanese mills in the

Shanghai area and mills in occupied China are expected to continue to operate at about 50 and 40 percent, respectively, of capacity.

During the past year cotton consumption has been at a very high level in India. Indian mills have had large military orders placed by both the British and Indian Governments. In addition there has been an increased demand in both the domestic and export markets. Indian mill owners are reported to be expanding capacity with a view to capturing the cotton textile markets which other countries, particularly European, are no longer in a position to supply. India has a large hand-loom industry in addition to the larger industrial textile mills. This group of hand-weavers is being encouraged by the Government to expand. The production of medium and long-staple cotton has been encouraged in India in recent years. Now, with the pressure to conserve foreign exchange and shipping space, the volume of cotton imports has been reduced. This is not only made easier by the larger production of longer staple cotton in India but is likely to cause a further expansion in the production of longer staple cotton. Indian imports at the present time are limited largely to cotton from the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, British East Africa, and Egypt. Only 500 bales of American cotton have been exported to India this season compared with 89,000 a year ago.

Foreign statistics affected by war

One of the effects of the present European and Asiatic wars is the growing scarcity of current statistics. A number of nations have suspended the issuance of series of data formerly reported at regular intervals. In addition, the war, through its effects on shipping space and the route mailed information travels, has often delayed the information which is available.

ACREAGE, PRODUCTION, SUPPLIES AND STOCKS

1940 world cotton production estimated at 29.7 million bales; acreage 76-1/4 million

The world agricultural cotton crop for the 1940-41 season is now estimated at approximately 29.7 million bales produced from 75-1/2 million acres (table 6). This production estimate is 800,000 bales (2.8 percent) larger than the estimate for the preceding season and 1.3 million bales above the average for the period 1930-39. With the exception of 1936 and 1937, this is the largest production on record. This season about two-thirds of the countries for which 1940-41 estimates are available show increases in production over last season. The largest gains over 1939-40 occurred in the United States, which increased 749,000 bales or 6.3 percent; India, which rose 705,000 bales or 17.0 percent; and China, which gained 471,000 bales or 25.0 percent. Russia, which had a decline in production of 1 million bales or 25 percent, and Argentina, with a reduction of 135,000 bales or 37 percent, show the largest losses from last season's level.

There was also a substantial increase in cotton acreage in 1940-41 over the previous year. In fact, acreage increased 4.9 percent compared with the 2.8-percent increase in production (table 7). The largest changes in cotton acreage occurred in India, where there was a gain of 1-1/2 million

acres or 7 percent, and in Russia, where there was a loss of 1/4 million acres or 5 percent.

May crop report places 1940 production of cotton at 12,566,000 bales; harvested area at 23,861,000 acres

The report of The Crop Reporting Board on May 23 places the production of cotton in the United States during the 1940 season at 12,566,000 bales (500 lb. gross weight). This is about 749,000 bales (6.3 percent) more than in 1939 but 7.2 percent below the average for the period 1929-38 (table 8).

The area in cultivation on July 1, 1940 was estimated at 24,871,000 acres. This is slightly larger than the area in cultivation July 1, 1939. The estimate of harvested acreage was placed at 23,861,000 acres, or 56,000 acres more than in 1939 but 28 percent below the 1929-38 average.

Compared with the December crop report the production estimate was reduced 120,000 bales. This is largely accounted for by revisions in acreage. The estimated acreage in cultivation on July 1 was reduced 202,000 acres. The reductions were heaviest in Texas, Arkansas, and Mississippi, where the estimates were lowered 51,000, 46,000 and 33,000 acres, respectively. The heavy reduction in those States was probably attributable to an underestimation of the damaging effects of adverse weather conditions in that area during the early part of the growing season. Changes in the estimates of harvested acreage as indicated by the December and May crop reports were very similar to the changes in the estimates of acreage in cultivation on July 1. The estimate of harvested acreage was reduced 217,000 acres. Mississippi was the only State where the reduction in the estimate of harvested acreage was materially larger than the reduction in the estimated acreage in cultivation on July 1. The estimate of yield remained practically unchanged for the entire United States since the recent estimate of 252.5 pounds per acre was only 1/10 pound higher than the December estimate. Except for the year 1937, the United States average cotton yield for 1940 was the highest on record.

Over one-half of 1940 Government loan cotton repossessed by May 10

Repossessions of 1940 Government loan cotton have continued relatively heavy in recent weeks and totaled slightly over 800,000 bales from April 1 through May 19. During this same period nearly 1/4 million bales of 1938 loan cotton and several thousand bales of 1939 loan cotton also were withdrawn. Repossessions of 1940 loan cotton have been much heavier in the States bordering on the Mississippi River than in other parts of the Cotton Belt. In those States over 84 percent of the cotton placed in the 1940 Government loan had been repossessed by May 17 compared with only 55 percent for the entire United States.

This large volume of repossessions of loan cotton accompanied rising cotton prices, which have now climbed to the highest level since July 1937. These price advances have been sufficient to give farmers a substantial equity in the loan cotton and many have liquidated their loans. It now

appears likely, however, that the assurance of a loan on the 1941 crop higher than the market price at the present time, may encourage producers who still have equity in their loan cotton to hold in hope of getting a price close to the 1941 loan rate.

According to a press release as of May 21 the Government may find it desirable to take title on August 1 to any cotton remaining pledged to secure notes which are overdue at that time. In such an event, at least 10 day's public notice of such action would be given. If the Government should take title to loan cotton, the cotton producers would be paid any amounts by which the redemption costs of their notes, including principal, interest, and carrying charges were exceeded by a fair value for the cotton at the time, a value which would be determined by the Secretary of Agriculture on the basis of the then prevailing average market prices for cotton with reasonable allowances for differences in grades, staple lengths, and locations.

Private estimates of United States acreage range from slightly above to slightly below 1940; boll weevil more numerous than in 1940

Private estimates of 1941 cotton acreage range from slightly above to slightly below the acreage in cultivation on July 1, 1940. The first official estimate of the acreage in cultivation on July 1 will not be released until July 8.

According to studies by the Department of Agriculture a larger number of boll weevil survived the winter than in any recent year. The increase in numbers does not necessarily mean serious damage to the cotton crop, but indicates that weevil conditions may become serious.

It is now estimated that cotton acreage in occupied North China may be as much as 20 percent above the 1940 level. In occupied Central China and unoccupied China a 10-percent reduction is expected. The total acreage for the entire country is expected to decline about 3 percent, but continuation of the present crop conditions would likely result in a production near last season's level.

Table 1.- Cotton: Spot price per pound and spread between prices in specified markets, 10-year average 1927-28 to 1936-37 and 1936-37 to date

Season, month or day	American Middling: New Orleans 15/16"	American Middling: Spread of Liverpool over New Orleans	American Middling: Spread of Osaka over New Orleans	Indian: Bombay	Indian: Spread of Liverpool over Bombay	Indian: Spread of Osaka over Bombay	Brazilian: Sao Paulo	Brazilian: Spread of Liverpool over Sao Paulo	Egyptian Uppers: Alexandria	Egyptian Uppers: Spread of Liverpool over Alexandria
	Ct.	Ct.	Ct.	Ct.	Ct.	Ct.	Ct.	Ct.	Ct.	Ct.
10-yr. av. 1927-28 to 1936-37	12.99	1.51	1.95	10.06	1.13	0.96	14.11	-0.03	15.34	1.78
1936-37	13.45	1.17	2.30	10.08	.79	1.21	12.95	1.17	15.46	1.94
1937-38	9.24	1.07	3.46	7.27	.69	2.32	9.26	.92	10.96	2.14
1938-39	9.04	1.11	5.02	6.57	.57	1.04	8.40	1.23	9.92	1.88
1939-40	10.23	2.41	2.10	8.13	1.81	.72	9.04	3.45	12.44	3.32
Mar.	10.63	2.43	2.97	8.78	1.90	.61	9.69	3.54	14.92	2.25
Apr.	10.74	2.73	2.78	8.86	1.84	.02	8.87	4.60	15.13	2.51
May	10.25	2.70	2.57	7.76	2.47	-.09	7.58	5.37	13.38	4.06
June	10.74	1.87	2.13	5.64	3.73	1.25	6.69	5.74	12.56	5.70
July	10.55	2.70	2.16	6.19	3.27	1.63	6.79	5.92	12.26	7.28
1940-41										
Aug.	9.92	3.58	2.39	6.57	3.19	1.80	6.50	6.60	11.80	8.70
Sept.	9.54	4.66	2.49	6.85	3.43	1.59	6.74	6.93	1/11.91	9.40
Oct.	9.47	4.18	2.75	6.58	3.68	.99	6.74	6.61	11.91	8.90
Nov.	9.77	4.07	2.68	6.85	3.86	.95	6.98	6.79	11.91	8.36
Dec.	9.94	4.26	2.76	6.30	4.92	.84	7.18	7.11	11.91	7.42
Jan.	10.17	4.45	2.48	5.87	6.09	.91	7.05	7.57	2/	2/
Feb.	10.22	4.18	2/	5.61	6.36	2/	6.81	7.59	2/	2/
Mar.	10.79	4.30	2/	6.36	6.02	2/	6.78	8.11	2/	2/
Apr.	11.07	2/	2/	6.12	2/	2/	6.94	2/	2/	2/
Apr. 4	11.10	2/	2/	6.03	2/	2/	7.25	2/	2/	2/
11	11.10	2/	2/	6.15	2/	2/	6.81	2/	2/	2/
18	11.05	2/	2/	6.25	2/	2/	7.05	2/	2/	2/
25	10.92	2/	2/	6.05	2/	2/	6.64	2/	2/	2/
May 2	11.38	2/	2/	5.84	2/	2/	6.64	2/	2/	2/
9	11.18	2/	2/	6.26	2/	2/	6.48	2/	2/	2/
16	12.67	2/	2/	3/6.53	2/	2/	6.48	2/	2/	2/
23	12.99	2/	2/	4/6.70	2/	2/	6.52	2/	2/	2/

Prices at New Orleans are from records of the Agricultural Marketing Service. Prices at Bombay are from Bombay Cotton Annual and Financial News through Oct. 1940; since then from New York Cotton Exchange reports. They were converted from rupees per candy of 784 pounds at current rates of exchange (buying rates in recent weeks) as reported by the Federal Reserve Board.

Prices at Sao Paulo are from official publications and cables. Prices were converted from milreis per 15 kilograms at current rates of exchange until Sept. 1934, Oct. 1934 to Feb. 10, 1935, at open or free market rates, and from Feb. 11 to date at composite averages of official and free market rates; except from Nov. 16, 1937 through Apr. 10, 1939 when free market rates were used. Prices at Alexandria are from the Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural and Economic Statistics. Prices were converted from tallaris per cantar at current monthly rate of exchange through Aug. 1939; since Sept. 1939 converted at official rate of exchange. American prices in the United States based on gross weight; all prices in foreign countries based on net weight.

The Liverpool Cotton Exchange was closed on Mar. 31.

1/ Price on Sept. 30. 2/ Not available. 3/ Price on May 15. 4/ Price on May 22.

Table 2.

Cotton: Estimated average price per pound, received by farmers, United States, 1909 to date

Season beginning August 1	Aug. 15	Sep. 15	Oct. 15	Nov. 15	Dec. 15	Jan. 15	Feb. 15	Mar. 15	Apr. 15	May 15	June 15	July 15	Weig Ave
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Ce
1909	11.6	12.2	13.2	13.9	14.3	14.3	14.0	14.0	14.1	14.1	14.1	14.1	13
1910	14.2	13.8	13.6	14.0	14.2	14.3	14.1	13.9	14.1	14.5	14.5	13.8	13
1911	12.4	11.0	9.7	8.8	8.6	8.7	9.4	9.9	10.6	11.0	11.1	11.6	9
1912	11.4	11.2	11.0	11.4	12.1	12.1	11.9	11.8	11.7	11.5	11.5	11.6	11
1913	11.7	12.5	13.2	12.6	12.0	11.7	11.9	11.9	12.1	12.4	12.4	12.4	12
1914	10.5	8.1	7.0	6.5	6.7	7.0	7.4	7.8	8.6	8.9	8.6	8.3	7
1915	8.4	9.9	11.4	11.5	11.3	11.5	11.3	11.3	11.5	11.9	12.4	12.6	11
1916	13.8	15.0	16.7	18.8	18.4	16.9	16.3	17.1	18.6	19.7	23.0	24.6	17
1917	23.9	23.4	25.3	27.5	28.3	29.2	30.0	30.9	30.3	28.0	28.0	28.1	27
1918	29.8	32.0	30.6	28.4	28.1	26.9	24.8	24.3	25.4	27.8	30.4	32.0	28
1919	31.4	30.9	34.0	36.2	35.7	36.1	36.6	37.4	38.5	38.3	37.8	37.6	35.
1920	32.7	28.1	22.5	16.5	12.6	11.7	11.3	10.0	9.5	9.7	9.7	9.8	15
1921	11.4	16.3	18.8	16.9	16.2	15.9	15.9	16.2	16.1	17.4	19.8	20.8	17
1922	21.1	20.5	21.1	23.1	24.1	25.3	27.1	28.4	27.8	26.5	26.1	24.8	22
1923	23.16	25.36	27.84	29.73	32.02	32.65	31.55	28.01	29.02	28.48	28.09	27.53	28
1924	27.87	22.19	23.07	22.62	22.25	22.76	23.04	24.68	23.62	23.01	22.96	23.34	22
1925	23.41	22.49	21.51	18.00	17.07	16.89	17.17	16.44	16.43	15.93	16.01	15.44	19
1926	16.75	16.87	11.66	10.94	10.06	10.58	11.55	12.53	12.60	14.15	14.80	15.49	12
1927	17.47	22.61	20.97	20.09	18.76	18.58	17.08	17.87	18.81	20.09	19.68	21.02	20
1928	18.36	17.44	18.11	17.83	18.07	17.99	18.13	18.92	18.59	17.95	18.04	17.75	17
1929	17.92	18.20	17.57	16.31	16.06	15.93	14.92	13.85	14.82	14.54	14.02	11.92	16.
1930	11.25	9.86	9.16	9.63	8.73	8.76	9.32	9.56	9.35	8.92	7.69	8.45	9
1931	6.07	5.89	5.21	6.02	5.49	5.68	5.91	6.26	5.83	5.26	4.62	5.07	5.
1932	6.51	7.13	6.32	5.90	5.38	5.65	5.57	6.15	6.27	8.30	8.90	10.68	6.
1933	8.80	8.81	8.99	9.59	9.66	10.36	11.85	11.84	11.65	11.06	11.65	12.29	[1]10.
1934	13.02	13.13	12.56	12.38	12.45	12.55	12.37	11.50	11.66	12.03	11.75	11.89	[1]12
1935	11.44	10.55	10.88	11.51	11.37	11.10	11.02	11.14	11.19	11.27	11.38	12.62	[1]11.
1936	12.29	12.55	12.23	12.01	12.37	12.45	12.58	13.69	13.72	12.93	12.47	12.39	12.
1937	10.51	8.96	8.10	7.82	7.67	7.79	8.01	8.41	8.24	8.41	8.12	8.66	[1]8
1938	8.12	8.23	8.53	8.52	8.20	8.29	8.23	8.31	8.15	8.48	8.67	8.77	[1]8.
1939	8.70	9.13	8.73	8.80	9.71	10.09	9.97	9.96	10.03	9.79	9.54	9.54	[1]9.
1940	9.23	9.23	9.35	9.38	9.33	9.45	9.44	9.72	10.45				
1941													

Compiled from records of the Agricultural Marketing Service.

[1]Includes unredeemed loan cotton at estimated average loan value.

Based on returns from special price reporters.

Monthly prices, by States, weighted by sales to obtain monthly prices for the United States.

Season average prices for each State based on monthly prices weighted by estimates of monthly sales during the c marketing season.

Season average prices, by States, weighted by production to obtain United States season average.

Season beginning: Aug. 1	Aug. 15	Sept. 15	Oct. 15	Nov. 15	Dec. 15	Jan. 15	Feb. 15	Mar. 15	Apr. 15	May 15	June 15	July 15	Average
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
1922								20.5	20.5	20.6	20.6	20.5	
1923	20.5	20.3	20.3	20.2	20.2	20.3	20.3	20.5	20.3	20.3	20.2	20.3	20.3
1924	20.3	20.5	20.6	20.6	20.7	20.8	21.1	21.2	21.2	21.2	21.2	21.1	20.9
1925	21.0	20.8	20.8	20.8	20.8	20.8	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	20.9
1926	20.8	20.8	20.8	20.7	20.7	20.6	20.6	20.5	20.6	20.6	20.7	20.7	20.7
1927	20.6	20.6	20.6	20.5	20.5	20.6	20.6	20.7	20.8	20.8	21.0	21.0	20.7
1928	20.8	20.8	20.8	20.7	20.7	20.7	20.7	20.7	20.7	20.7	20.6	20.6	20.7
1929	20.7	20.7	20.6	20.6	20.5	20.21	20.21	20.09	19.96	19.96	19.84	19.72	20.3
1930	19.59	19.47	19.22	18.97	18.85	18.35	18.10	17.86	17.73	17.61	17.36	17.11	18.35
1931	16.99	16.74	16.62	16.37	16.37	15.75	15.62	15.38	15.25	15.13	15.00	14.88	15.84
1932	14.88	14.76	14.63	14.51	14.51	14.01	13.89	13.76	13.89	14.01	14.14	14.51	14.29
1933	15.00	15.50	15.50	15.50	15.50	15.25	15.50	15.62	15.62	15.75	15.75	15.75	15.52
1934	16.12	16.24	16.24	16.24	16.24	16.24	16.37	16.37	16.37	16.37	16.37	16.24	16.28
1935	16.12	15.87	15.87	15.75	15.75	15.75	15.75	15.62	15.62	15.62	15.50	15.87	15.76
1936	16.12	16.24	16.24	16.24	16.37	16.62	16.86	16.86	16.99	16.99	16.99	16.99	16.63
1937	16.86	16.62	16.37	16.24	16.24	16.24	16.24	16.12	16.12	16.12	16.00	15.87	16.25
1938	15.75	15.75	15.75	15.75	15.62	15.62	15.62	15.62	15.62	15.62	15.62	15.62	15.66
1939	15.50	15.87	15.87	15.87	15.87	15.75	15.75	15.87	15.87	15.87	15.87	15.75	15.81
1940	15.75	15.75	15.75	15.75	15.87	15.87	15.87	15.87	16.00				

Compiled from reports of the Agricultural Marketing Service.

1/ Average United States farm price in the 5 years August 1909-July 1914 of 12.4 cents times the index of prices paid by farmers, interest and taxes (payable per acre of farm real estate) (1910-14 = 100). Prior to 1923 only annual data on the index of prices paid are available, consequently monthly parity prices prior to that have not been computed.

Table 4.- Cotton: Farm price as a percentage of parity, March 1923 to date

Season beginning Aug. 1	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Average 1/
	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
1922								138.5	135.6	128.6	126.7	121.0	
1923	113.0	124.9	137.1	147.2	158.5	160.8	155.4	136.6	143.0	140.3	139.1	135.6	141.3
1924	137.3	108.2	112.0	109.8	107.5	109.4	109.2	116.4	111.4	108.5	108.3	110.6	109.6
1925	111.5	108.1	103.4	86.5	82.1	81.2	81.8	78.3	78.2	75.9	76.2	73.5	93.8
1926	80.5	81.1	56.1	52.9	48.6	51.4	56.1	61.1	61.2	68.7	71.5	74.8	60.2
1927	84.8	109.8	101.8	98.0	91.5	90.2	82.9	86.3	90.4	96.6	93.7	100.1	97.5
1928	88.3	83.8	87.1	86.1	87.3	86.9	87.6	91.4	89.8	86.7	87.6	86.2	86.9
1929	86.6	87.9	85.3	79.2	78.3	78.8	73.8	68.9	74.2	72.8	70.7	60.4	82.7
1930	57.4	50.6	47.7	50.8	46.3	47.7	51.5	53.5	52.7	50.7	44.3	49.4	51.6
1931	35.7	35.2	31.3	36.8	33.5	36.1	37.8	40.7	38.2	34.8	30.8	34.1	35.7
1932	43.8	48.3	43.2	40.7	37.1	40.3	40.1	44.7	45.1	59.2	62.9	73.6	45.6
1933	58.7	56.8	58.0	61.9	62.3	67.9	76.5	75.8	74.6	70.2	74.0	78.0	65.5
1934	80.8	80.8	77.3	76.2	76.7	77.3	75.6	70.3	71.2	73.5	71.8	73.2	75.9
1935	71.0	66.5	68.6	73.1	72.2	70.5	70.0	71.3	71.6	72.2	73.4	79.5	70.4
1936	76.2	77.3	75.3	74.0	75.6	74.9	74.6	81.2	80.8	76.1	73.4	72.9	74.1
1937	62.3	53.9	49.5	48.2	47.2	48.0	49.3	52.2	51.1	52.2	50.8	54.6	51.8
1938	51.6	52.3	54.2	54.1	52.5	53.1	52.7	53.2	52.2	54.3	55.5	56.1	54.9
1939	56.1	57.5	55.0	55.5	61.2	64.1	63.3	62.8	63.2	61.7	60.1	60.6	57.5
1940	58.6	58.6	59.4	59.6	58.8	59.5	59.5	61.2	65.3				

Computed from revised farm price and parity prices May 20, 1941.

1/ Based on seasonal average prices.

Table 5.- Cotton: Exports from specified countries, average 1929-30 to 1938-39, and seasons 1938-39 to date

Country of origin and destination	Apr. 10-yr. av. 1929-30 to 1938-39	Apr. 1939	Apr. 1940	Apr. 1941	Apr. 1941 as a pct. of 1940	Aug.-Apr. 10-yr. av. 1929-30 to 1938-39	Aug.-Apr. 1938-39	Aug.-Apr. 1939-40	Aug.-Apr. 1940-41	Aug.-Apr. 1940-41 as a pct. of 1939-40
	1,000 bales 1/	1,000 bales 1/	1,000 bales 1/	1,000 bales 1/	Pct.	1,000 bales 1/	1,000 bales 1/	1,000 bales 1/	1,000 bales 1/	Pct.
United States to:										
United Kingdom	62	20	112	8	7.1	1,013	371	1,748	353	20.2
Canada	16	14	29	19	65.5	176	166	322	145	45.0
Japan	92	57	54	11	20.3	1,223	777	804	69	8.6
China	15	17	11	21	190.9	216	77	390	66	16.9
Russia	2	0	0	0	---	15	0	0	139	---
Germany	60	15	0	0	---	938	271	19	0	.0
France	26	7	33	0	.0	602	326	702	0	.0
Italy	34	14	47	0	.0	444	243	490	0	.0
Spain	13	2/	21	0	.0	158	16	258	0	.0
Belgium	8	4	11	0	.0	125	80	200	0	.0
Other countries	43	30	27	15	62.5	516	637	762	132	17.3
Total 3/	371	178	345	74	21.4	5,426	2,964	5,695	904	15.9

Compiled from official sources.

1/ American in running bales (counting round bales as half bales).
2/ Less than 500 bales.
3/ Totals were made before figures were rounded to thousands.

Table 6.- Cotton: Production in specified countries, 1930-31 to 1940-41

Country	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40 preliminary	1940-41 preliminary
	478-pound bales	478-pound bales	478-pound bales	478-pound bales	478-pound bales	478-pound bales	478-pound bales	478-pound bales	478-pound bales	478-pound bales	478-pound bales
United States	13,932,000	17,097,000	13,003,000	13,047,000	9,636,000	10,638,000	12,399,000	18,946,000	11,943,000	11,817,000	12,566,000
India	4,300,000	3,325,000	3,844,000	4,189,000	3,987,000	4,877,000	5,217,000	4,788,000	4,248,000	4,136,000	4,841,000
China, incl. Manchuria	2,615,000	2,092,000	2,720,000	2,981,000	3,243,000	2,667,000	3,870,000	3,600,000	2,300,000	1,883,000	2,354,000
Russia	1,587,000	1,845,000	1,816,000	1,887,000	1,687,000	2,250,000	3,400,000	3,700,000	3,800,000	4,000,000	3,000,000
Egypt	1,715,000	1,323,000	1,028,000	1,777,000	1,566,000	1,769,000	1,887,000	2,281,000	1,728,000	1,801,000	1,923,000
Brazil	483,347	555,259	480,709	1,013,655	1,328,345	1,757,246	1,824,099	2,074,727	1,989,361	2,140,509	
North	402,146	428,882	258,644	483,278	783,159	826,029	685,741	744,495	660,680	629,828	676,600
South	81,201	126,377	222,065	530,377	545,186	931,217	1,138,358	1,330,232	1,328,681	1,510,681	
Peru	270,709	233,835	242,474	277,781	342,000	392,839	402,401	375,921	396,113	377,605	382,945
Mexico	177,506	210,226	101,537	260,426	222,973	250,526	395,300	340,041	305,946	310,115	287,983
Argentina	138,599	169,201	149,945	199,968	295,352	373,385	143,761	237,271	326,959	362,481	226,917
Uganda 1/	158,092	173,493	246,716	239,031	211,918	268,887	283,172	349,104	252,736	251,712	271,967
Anglo Egyptian Sudan	106,471	205,991	120,667	135,051	227,474	201,038	267,980	263,718	263,276	245,067	228,846
Chosen	148,389	100,708	135,026	139,339	136,839	189,137	117,485	212,814	187,083	188,948	194,847
Iran	1/ 47,213	1/ 105,503	1/ 71,576	1/ 143,829	128,217	133,291	170,649	151,739	184,485		230,607
Turkey	73,970	90,762	94,088	128,176	174,163	236,404	235,532	298,566	305,784	299,789	217,693
Algeria	5,353	1,349	180	—	—	—	320	461	110	460	
Angola	3,623	2,643	1,884	2,767	2,767	4,612	10,147	13,836	—		
Australia	10,232	4,163	11,635	18,346	14,774	13,920	8,606	9,987	12,935	8,636	
Belgian Congo	66,986	40,000	64,109	81,635	104,695	124,066	147,127	175,722	162,347	186,791	179,873
British West Indies 2/	4,508	2,100	2,200	3,000	4,000	3,800	3,456	5,063	4,715	5,533	
Bulgaria	3,751	4,144	6,005	11,046	27,673	37,358	49,350	47,004	32,039	47,574	46,121
Burma	73,000	28,000	53,501	85,324	77,945	88,092	95,471	126,527	87,632	72,730	91,849
Colombia	—	14,470	15,220	15,583	13,836	21,677	20,526	26,940	22,000	14,298	17,872
Cyprus	3,999	2,397	937	764	1,561	4,151	2,306	3,690	1,845	1,384	
Dahomey	4,612	2,767	2,767	3,690	2,767	5,535	1/ 4,940	1/ 5,726	—		
Ecuador	9,414	4,740	3,887	8,160	7,782	9,205	—	—	—		
Eritrea	1,706	1,061	784	922	1,207	1,384	922	461	—		
French Equatorial Africa	5,535	5,904	13,006	20,708	24,952	32,746	33,392	46,122	38,742		83,018
French Guinea	1,384	1,384	1,384	2,075	2,075	—	—	—	—		
French Indochina	8,763	5,996	7,887	6,503	6,042	5,996	5,996	6,494	7,670		
French Sudan	11,069	9,685	3/ 11,992	7,379	6,918	6,918	—	—	—		
French Togo 1/	6,547	5,916	4,782	5,237	6,918	6,918	7,379	8,472	—		
Gold Coast	140	—	60	121	122	107	—	—	4		
Greece	16,688	14,127	22,716	31,840	36,179	48,889	58,112	75,639	67,337	72,168	76,746
Haiti	1/ 19,244	1/ 29,095	1/ 26,965	1/ 24,453	1/ 28,595	1/ 26,750	1/ 24,906	1/ 21,920	1/ 21,547	23,061	16,142
Iraq	2,771	842	343	428	1,845	3,690	7,841	17,065	11,758	13,491	16,736
Italian Somaliland	3,459	4,305	4,358	3,043	3,100	2,767	1,384	—	—		
Italy	4,433	1,401	1,121	1,183	4,378	3,690	10,000	19,508	34,672	46,121	69,182
Ivory Coast	6,457	4,612	3/ 7,024	9,340	9,224	11,530	1/ 10,235	1/ 11,692	—		
Japan	678	588	583	814	542	461	922	922	922	1,200	
Kenya	670	1,452	2,542	5,648	7,379	13,375	18,549	16,410	8,348		
Malta	245	169	34	26	17	4/	4/	23	22	23	22
Mozambique	10,147	12,453	10,608	8,958	13,219	22,236	27,217	1/ 46,337	1/ 39,348		36,897
Netherlands Indies 1/	3,874	5,537	2,907	5,649	5,040	9,685	5,996	8,763	9,685		
New Hebrides 1/	1,845	886	291	100	159	121	27	132	—		
Nigeria	1/ 15,774	1/ 5,245	20,390	21,677	46,583	48,889	37,819	1/ 26,611	1/ 20,335	40,167	
Niger Territory	1,061	922	3/ 1,430	3,874	1,107	—	1/ 191	—	—		
Nyasaland	8,285	3,737	3,872	4,466	8,133	14,298	10,608	9,685	10,147	4,151	
Paraguay	18,449	15,787	13,136	12,721	37,000	27,212	58,113	62,725	58,113	29,979	46,121
Puerto Rico	3,713	2,412	724	—	—	4/	461	461	461		
Rhodesia, North	52	14	16	4/		—	—	—	64		
Rhodesia, South	1,636	381	267	461	461	461	461	283	70		
Rumania	18	116	358	1,775	461	461	1,384	2,488	3,536	6,100	8,474
Senegal	230	461	461	553	387	—	1/ 0	1/ 6	—		
Spain	7,431	3,690	4,885	4,179	8,562	11,992	—	—	—	6,918	7,688
Syria and Lebanon	12,397	17,008	5,277	4,262	12,052	26,750	31,362	25,828	38,742	32,285	29,979
Tanganyika	19,360	9,499	15,096	23,849	32,636	48,954	56,402	51,715	36,987	65,031	
Thailand (Siam)	3,823	2,715	2,277	2,654	3,944	5,535	6,457	8,763	5,535	8,159	11,088
Union of South Africa	6,798	2,344	1,557	2,042	2,483	1,845	2,767	947	625	1,753	
Upper Volta	3,736	1,499	3/								
Venezuela	12,000	12,000	12,000	10,000	7,245	12,000	12,000	—	9,000		
Yugoslavia	622	342	542	315	710	966	1,844	3,174	5,535	5,014	6,918
Estimated total in foreign countries excluding China 5/	9,653,000	8,661,000	8,727,000	10,892,000	10,931,000	13,465,000	15,201,000	16,054,000	14,857,000	15,200,000	14,780,000
Estimated total in foreign countries including China 5/	12,268,000	10,753,000	11,447,000	13,873,000	14,174,000	16,132,000	19,071,000	19,654,000	17,157,000	17,083,000	17,134,000
Estimated world total excluding China 5/	23,585,000	25,758,000	21,730,000	23,939,000	20,567,000	24,103,000	27,600,000	35,000,000	26,800,000	27,017,000	27,346,000
Estimated world total including China 5/	26,200,000	27,850,000	24,450,000	26,920,000	23,810,000	26,770,000	31,470,000	38,600,000	29,100,000	28,900,000	29,700,000

Compiled from official sources and reports of the International Institute of Agriculture or estimated by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

1/ Exports.

2/ Based largely on exports, although actual production estimates are available for some of the Islands.

3/ By a decree of September 5, 1932, the territory of Upper Volta was distributed between Ivory Coast, Niger Territory and French Sudan.

4/ Reported only as less than 500 quintals (231 bales of 478 pounds net).

5/ Includes estimates for 20 to 30 minor producing countries, not included above, which in most of the relatively few years for which we have records collectively produced from 20,000 to 50,000 bales.

Table 7.- Cotton: Acreage in specified countries, 1930-31 to 1940-41

Country	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40 preliminary	1940-41 preliminary
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
United States	42,444,000	38,704,000	35,891,000	29,383,000	26,866,000	27,509,000	29,755,000	33,623,000	24,248,000	23,805,000	23,861,000
India	23,439,000	23,494,000	22,151,000	23,692,000	23,515,000	25,481,000	24,759,000	25,746,000	23,482,000	21,356,000	22,902,000
China, incl. Manchuria	6,068,000	5,618,000	6,772,000	6,721,000	7,078,000	6,250,000	8,447,000	9,300,000	5,580,000		
Russia	3,911,000	5,281,000	5,367,000	5,070,000	4,796,000	4,827,000	5,023,000	5,163,000	5,147,000	5,190,000	4,942,000
Egypt	2,162,000	1,747,000	1,135,000	1,873,000	1,798,000	1,733,000	1,781,000	2,053,000	1,852,000	1,687,000	1,749,000
Brazil	1,694,001	1,999,936	1,702,571	2,850,646	3,980,588	5,053,758	5,220,319	6,010,201	5,666,408		
North	1,406,772	1,641,690	1,177,632	1,711,980	2,503,123	2,539,735	2,123,486	2,484,803	2,210,148	2,350,000	
South	287,229	358,246	524,939	1,138,666	1,477,465	2,514,023	3,096,833	3,525,398	3,456,260		
Peru	330,343	313,545	304,094	322,419	366,986	400,519	409,025	387,999	471,447	438,560	432,425
Mexico	390,280	319,041	192,377	424,288	417,903	598,681	844,027	829,342	633,441	645,494	617,453
Argentina	314,791	336,449	342,234	481,845	707,069	763,129	713,452	814,671	840,750	727,727	831,739
Uganda	739,816	865,228	1,071,371	1,091,000	1,185,599	1,366,463	1,484,697	1,759,352	1,505,480	1,267,736	1,296,817
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	387,227	335,858	324,830	333,129	364,605	392,331	474,761	443,037	458,111	426,452	409,350
Chosen	472,676	471,871	390,322	432,938	474,246	513,558	560,197	546,926	577,294	620,482	700,000
Iran	214,977	148,260	132,060	296,520	237,216	210,035	365,708	504,084	636,283		
Turkey	609,294	491,269	358,295	399,393	486,093	518,774	626,801	763,539	680,148		
Algeria	10,223	4,561	469	494	---	---	510	1,130	300	750	
Angola	12,941	9,439	6,726	14,826	14,826	24,710	51,891	74,130	96,369		
Australia	22,452	29,993	68,200	43,396	54,362	61,775	51,891	59,304	37,065	41,530	
Belgian Congo	337,422	367,823	471,961	538,678	662,228	746,242	857,437	889,560	914,270	963,690	
British West Indies	19,400	10,766	8,404	10,246	13,968	18,357	21,070	21,726	21,686	22,170	
Bulgaria	13,497	13,674	19,857	50,737	74,130	86,485	123,550	124,571	135,945	117,318	140,000
Burma	373,000	228,000	331,114	444,780	444,780	511,497	518,910	500,112	393,080	296,093	359,410
Colombia	---	33,606	34,594	37,268	37,065	56,833	106,253	106,970	---		
Cyprus	21,144	11,208	6,247	4,757	8,950	14,826	12,355	12,355	9,884	7,413	
Dahomey	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		
Ecuador	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		
Eritrea	6,178	6,919	5,869	12,355	12,850	12,355	7,413	4,942	---		
French Equatorial Africa	49,420	64,772	154,736	210,035	289,601	308,875	348,411	457,135	---		
French Guinea	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		
French Indochina	46,949	39,783	42,254	37,312	37,312	41,809	36,724	34,577	36,793		
French Sudan	148,260	165,557	1/148,260	149,496	148,260	155,673	---	---	---		
French Togo	---	---	---	49,420	56,833	56,833	56,833	---	---		
Gold Coast	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		
Greece	49,822	45,670	50,045	70,708	90,498	111,195	153,202	177,912	168,208	187,720	193,815
Haiti	200,151	224,861	250,065	252,042	284,165	299,000	---	---	---		
Iraq	6,500	4,942	2,471	2,471	2,471	---	27,181	64,246	79,072	80,000	148,225
Italian Somaliland	18,533	15,177	12,985	10,526	11,853	12,355	---	---	---		
Italy	8,775	4,201	3,612	3,620	7,309	9,884	26,000	54,088	91,772		
Ivory Coast 1/	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		
Japan	1,579	1,413	1,685	1,826	1,312	2,471	2,471	2,471	2,471		
Kenya	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		
Malta	499	334	67	62	35	2/	2/	2/	46	48	45
Mozambique	71,659	69,189	51,891	---	---	---	---	---	---		
Netherlands Indies 3/	21,488	16,874	25,187	20,000	28,268	24,710	32,123	39,536	19,768		
New Hebrides	---	4,942	2,471	494	247	2/	2/	2/	---		
Nigeria	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		
Niger Territory 1/	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		
Nyasaland	39,935	31,046	33,838	30,240	41,649	74,130	101,311	98,840	91,427	34,594	
Paraguay	32,889	28,738	26,058	29,640	68,419	64,246	135,905	145,366	135,905	74,130	160,615
Puerto Rico	20,000	8,401	8,401	---	---	2/	2,471	2,471	2,471		
Rhodesia, North	124	35	20	2/	---	---	---	---	---		
Rhodesia, South	8,979	3,487	1,898	2,471	5,760	2,471	2,471	2,471	500		
Rumania	44	225	830	5,431	1,594	2,471	2,471	4,191	12,451	17,374	45,238
Senegal	4,942	4,942	9,884	12,355	10,378	9,884	---	---	---		
Spain	45,353	14,250	20,181	19,375	25,432	61,775	---	---	---	34,594	39,635
Syria and Lebanon	60,243	75,081	24,285	19,276	32,723	81,543	98,840	86,485	93,898	103,782	95,000
Tanganyika	111,237	105,759	---	---	---	190,100	---	---	---		
Thailand (Siam)	11,463	6,113	6,442	6,583	9,731	12,355	17,297	19,768	12,355	18,120	20,000
Union of South Africa	34,890	14,218	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		
Upper Volta	---	---	1/								
Venezuela	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		
Yugoslavia	3,227	2,076	2,251	2,026	2,992	3,373	4,942	6,956	12,355	13,939	16,976
Estimated total in foreign countries, excluding China 4/	36,938,000	37,778,000	35,837,000	39,996,000	41,556,000	45,701,000	46,678,000	49,807,000	46,872,000		
Estimated total in foreign countries, including China 4/	43,006,000	43,396,000	42,609,000	46,717,000	48,634,000	51,951,000	55,125,000	59,107,000	52,452,000	48,195,000	51,639,000
Estimated world total, excluding China 4/	79,382,000	76,482,000	71,728,000	69,379,000	68,422,000	73,210,000	76,433,000	83,430,000	71,120,000		
Estimated world total, including China 4/	85,450,000	82,100,000	78,500,000	76,100,000	75,500,000	79,460,000	84,880,000	92,730,000	76,700,000	72,000,000	75,500,000

Compiled from official sources, and reports of the International Institute of Agriculture, or estimated by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.
1/ On September 5, 1932 a decree was signed distributing Upper Volta between Ivory Coast, Niger Territory and French Sudan.
2/ Reported only as less than 500 hectares (1,235.5 acres).
3/ Java and Madura only.
4/ Includes estimates for 20 to 30 minor producing countries not included above which in most years for which we have records collectively harvested from 100,000 to 250,000 acres.

Table 8.- Cotton: Acreage, production and yield by States, United States, 1939-40 and 1940-41

State	Acreage: In cultivation July 1		Acreage: Harvested		Production		Yield per acre	
	1939-40	1940-41	1939-40	1940-41	1939-40	1940-41	1939-40	1940-41
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 bales 1/	1,000 bales 1/	Pounds	Pounds
Ala.	2,100	2,037	2,020	1,961	785	779	186	190
Ariz.	189	221	188	220	202	195	514	424
Ark.	2,187	2,161	2,125	2,061	1,413	1,501	319	349
Calif. ...	334	356	327	348	443	545	648	749
Fla.	74	68	68	65	11	21	75	154
Ga.	1,989	1,981	1,929	1,935	915	1,010	227	250
La.	1,154	1,199	1,120	1,130	745	456	319	194
Miss.	2,662	2,658	2,540	2,500	1,582	1,250	299	240
Mo.	380	414	377	408	437	388	555	454
N. Mex. ..	96	110	93	107	102	128	523	576
N. C.	754	841	737	829	457	739	296	427
Okla.	1,855	1,900	1,784	1,822	526	802	141	211
S. C.	1,248	1,268	1,218	1,234	871	966	342	375
Tenn.	733	729	707	715	449	509	305	340
Tex.	8,874	8,873	8,520	8,472	2,846	3,234	160	184
Va.	33	33	32	32	13	25	191	370
Others ...	21	22	20	22	20	18	470	394
Total	24,683	24,871	23,805	23,861	11,817	12,566	237.9	252.

Compiled from reports of the Agricultural Marketing Service.

1/ 500 pounds gross weight.

Table 9.- Cotton prices, mill margins and specified index numbers, United States, annual 1929-39, monthly August 1940-April 1941 1/

Year beginning Aug.	Price of cotton per pound: Received by farmers 15th of month	Parity 2/	Middling 15/16" cotton-average for 10 markets 3/	Mill margin 4/	Index numbers: Cotton consumption (1935-39=100) 5/	Industrial production (1935-39 = 100) 5/	Wholesale prices (1910-14=100) 6/	Prices paid, interest and taxes (1910-14=100)
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents				
1929	16.79	20.30	16.24	13.19	91	101	134	163
1930	9.46	18.35	10.02	12.17	78	81	114	148
1931	5.66	15.34	6.10	9.43	73	63	99	128
1932	6.52	14.29	7.29	10.07	92	62	92	115
1933	10.17	15.52	11.00	13.95	85	76	106	125
1934	12.36	16.28	12.70	11.83	80	79	114	131
1935	11.09	15.76	11.92	12.63	94	96	117	127
1936	12.33	16.63	13.29	16.59	120	116	124	134
1937	8.41	16.25	9.09	12.15	86	92	119	131
1938	8.60	15.66	9.00	10.44	103	99	112	126
1939	9.09	15.81	10.09	12.68	116	117	114	128
1940-41 7/								
Aug.	9.23	15.75	9.91	11.23	124	121	113	127
Sept.	9.23	15.75	9.48	12.26	120	125	114	127
Oct.	9.35	15.75	9.38	13.31	126	129	115	127
Nov.	9.38	15.75	9.66	14.24	135	132	116	127
Dec.	9.33	15.87	9.86	14.50	145	138	117	128
Jan.	9.45	15.87	10.10	14.94	138	139	118	128
Feb.	9.44	15.87	10.13	16.00	142	141	118	128
Mar.	9.72	15.87	10.58	18.17	147	143	119	128
Apr.	10.45	16.00	11.09	19.81	156	139	121	129

1/ All annual data on an August 1 year. The annual figure is the simple average of the 12 monthly figures.
2/ Average United States farm price for the 5 years August 1909-July 1914 of 12.4 cents times the index of prices paid by farmers, interest, and taxes (1910-14 = 100).
3/ Prices for 1929 through 1938 are the premiums of 15/16" cotton at six markets (Dallas, Galveston, Houston, Little Rock, Memphis, and New Orleans) added to the price of 7/8" cotton in the same markets. Since 1939 prices are as quoted on Middling 15/16" cotton in the 10 designated markets.
4/ Mill margins on unfinished cloth (17 constructions).
5/ Federal Reserve Board, adjusted for seasonal variation.
6/ Bureau of Labor Statistics 1926 = 100, converted to 1910-14 = 100.
7/ Preliminary.